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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/204,388 12/02/98 JECHA

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EXAMINER

COLBERT, E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2172

DATE MAILED: 12/04/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

[Handwritten signature]
File Copy

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/204,388

Applicant,
Jecha et al

Examiner
Ella Colbert

Group Art Unit
2172



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Dec 2, 1998

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire Three month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-61 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-61 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). 4

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grasso et al (US 5,892,909), hereafter Grasso.

With respect to claim 1, sending log-on information from a first client computer to a server computer (**column 25, lines 14-24 and figure 13A (1301)**), authenticating the user at the server computer (**column 18, lines 66-67 and column 19, lines 27-30**), downloading ... from a server computer to a first client computer (**column 2, lines 38-45**), using the authoring program

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at the first client computer to create a document (**column 25, lines 25-44**), sending the document from the first client computer to the server computer (**column 26, lines 4-27**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an internal format ..., but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programming instruction format to a printer ready format.

With respect to claim 2, sending log-on information ... (**column 25, lines 14-24**) and authenticating a user ... (**column 26, lines 10-22**).

With respect to claim 3, downloading an authoring program from the server computer ... (**column 2, lines 38-45**), using the authoring program at the first client computer ... (**column 25, lines 25-44**), sending a document from the second client computer ... (**column 26, lines 4-27**), translating the document from an internal format ... (**column 15, lines 62-67 and column 26, lines 48-60**), and sending the document in a different format ... (**column 13, lines 9-14**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an internal format ..., but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programming instruction format to a printer ready format.

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With respect to claim 4, downloading a form having tags ... (**column 17, lines 2-9**), entering information at the second client computer ... (**column 30, lines 1-15 and column 31, lines 21-24**), replacing the criteria in the document template ... (**column 29, lines 11-20**), sending the document from the second client ... (**column 26, lines 4-27**), translating the document form an internal format ... (**column 15, lines 62-67 and column 26, lines 48-60**), and sending the document in a different format ... (**column 13, lines 9-14**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an internal format ..., but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programing instruction format to a printer ready format.

With respect to claim 5, the first and second client computers and server computer are coupled through the Internet (**column 3, lines 31-52**).

With respect to claim 6, the first and second client computers and server computer are coupled through an Intranet (**column 7, lines 32-40**).

With respect to claim 7, Grasso did not teach, the first and second client computers and the server computer being coupled through an Extranet, but it would been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a the Extranet coupled to the client and server computer because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

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With respect to claim 8, Grasso did not teach, associating the user with a particular directory on the server computer, a set of defaults such as fonts, colors, images, and commands, or an authorization level from the group of authorization levels comprising normal and demonstration, but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of directories and setting defaults at the time the invention was made to have a an authorization level comprised of normal and demonstration because it is necessary in a computer system to have authorization levels for users which gives them certain rights such as creating, saving, and printing a document and the demonstration user is only allowed to create documents but does not have any other user rights and the administrator sees that the proper user rights are enforced in order to keep the system running efficiently. Grasso teaches the authorization level of "administrator"(**column 18, lines 66-67 and column 19, lines 1-40**).

With respect to claims 9 and 34, the authoring program ... is coded in a language selected Java and Active X (**column 12, lines 3-19**). Grasso did not teach the client computer being coded in Perl, C++, or C, but it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of programming languages at the time the invention was made to have an authoring program coded in Perl, C++, and C because Perl has powerful string-handling features for extracting information from text files and this feature makes Perl an excellent report language when coupled with C++, C, and other Unix utilities.

With respect to claims 10 and 35, Grasso did not teach, the document being selected from a group comprising a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure, but it would be

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obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of documents at the time the invention was made to have a business card, a letterhead, an envelope, and a brochure because in the business world the combination of business cards, letterhead, envelopes and brochures are used to advertise the names of organizations and individuals who enhance our customer and supplier relations.

With respect to claims 11 and 36, Grasso did not teach, the authoring program comprises a color palette area ..., but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of color palettes at the time the invention was made to have a color palette for selecting colors because creating business cards, letterhead, envelopes, and brochures using different colors enhances the appearance of the paper and makes it more pleasing to the customer or supplier when marketing goods and services.

With respect to claim 12, Grasso did not teach, the palette of colors comprises Pantone, Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match, but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of color palettes at the time the invention was made to have a color palette with Pantone, Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match because these colors are well known in the art according to the Applicant's Specification page 11 and Pantone, Toyo, Focaltone, and Tru-match are the color attributes used in bar and pie charts and documents for highlighting part of the document.

With respect to claim 13, Grasso did not explicitly teach, using the authoring program at the client computer to create a document, sending the text from the client computer to the server computer ..., but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document creation at the time the invention was made to send text from a client computer to a server

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computer for translation into an image because the user can create the document and send it to the server to have the program code translated into an image and the user can receive it back again as an image.

With respect to claim 14, Grasso did not teach, the image being in a format selected from a group comprising GIF, TIFF, and JPEG. Grasso taught GIF in **column 17, lines 2-9**, but Grasso did not teach TIFF or JPEG. It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to select a format in TIFF and JPEG because TIFF format is a standard file format used with the storage of graphic images and may be the only format available for using older programs (such as older versions of MacPaint) and JPEG is the standard for storing compressed images and uses less storage space in a computer system.

With respect to claim 15, Grasso did not teach, the image has a maximum resolution of 4:1, but it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to have a maximum resolution because it is well known in the art according to Applicant's Specification on page 12 to have a ratio of a maximum image resolution of 4:1 and to translate this resolution into a desirable GIF image file format.

With respect to claim 16, Grasso did not teach, one of the image formats is selected from a group comprising encapsulated PostScript, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG. Grasso taught encapsulated PostScript (**Appendix A (69), lines 9-13**) and GIF (**column 17, lines 2-9**). It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to select a format in encapsulated PostScript, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG because encapsulated PostScript

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is a page-description language, TIFF format is a standard file format that is used with the storage of graphic images and may be the only format available for using older programs (such as older versions of MacPaint), GIF is a file extension used to identify bit map images, and JPEG is the standard for storing compressed images and uses less storage space in a computer.

With respect to claim 17, Grasso did not teach, one of the images has a maximum resolution of 1:1, but it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of images at the time the invention was made to have a maximum resolution because it is well known in the art according to Applicant's Specification on page 10 to have a ratio of a maximum image resolution of 1:1 and to translate the image resolution into a desirable image file format.

With respect to claims 18, 37, 59, and 61, a different format is selected from a group comprising PostScript, HTML, PDF, and PostScript Extreme. Grasso taught the different format being in PostScript (**column 21, lines 4-13**) and HTML (**column 24, lines 47-55**). Grasso did not teach the format being in "PDF" or "PostScript Extreme," but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of formats at the time the invention was made to have formats in PostScript, HTML, PDF, and PostScript Extreme because PDF is a file extension used to identify documents that are encoded in portable document format which uses the freeware Adobe Acrobat Reader to be able to display or print a file with the .pdf extension and PostScript Extreme is Adobe's latest page description language and in this combination makes it possible for a user to create, store, save and access a variety of documents with images.

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With respect to claims 19 and 38, Grasso did not teach, sending the document in a different format to the printer comprising generating an electronic mail for submission to the printer with an attachment and the document in a different format, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of sending documents at the time the invention was made to generate an electronic mail to submit to the printer as an attachment because an electronic mail is in a certain format for it to be printed by the user when it is transmitted over the Internet and that format is usually a MIME type file.

With respect to claim 20, Grasso did not explicitly teach, the electronic mail is MIME-compliant, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made and in view of Grasso's teaching of electronic mail using the Internet and Intranet (as taught in the background section, columns 2-4) for the electronic mail to be MIME compliant because both web browsers and HTTP servers use MIME to interpret e-mail files they send and receive over the Internet or Intranet.

With respect to claims 21 and 60, a server storing an authoring program ... to translate the document to a suitable prepress format (**column 7, lines 48-54**), and a first client downloading the authoring program from the server to create a document template (**column 12, lines 56-67 and column 13, lines 1-14**). Grasso did not teach, the second client creating the document and uploading to the server for translation to the suitable prepress format or a printer receiving the document as translated to a prepress format ..., but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of uploading a document to a server for translation and a printer receiving

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the document at the time the invention was made to have the translation in prepress format because in order for a user to print a document it should be in a format that is recognized by the printer.

With respect to claim 22, downloading the authoring program from the server ... (**column 26, lines 63-67 and column 27, lines 1-5**).

With respect to claims 23 and 52, the second client entering information in a form having tags corresponding to the criteria of the document template, ... (**column 29, lines 11-20, column 30, lines 1-15, and column 31, lines 21-24**).

With respect to claim 24, the server, the first and second clients and the printer are coupled to one another through the Internet” (**column 9, lines 38-42 and column 17, lines 11-22**).

With respect to claim 25, the server, the first and second clients and the printer are coupled through an Intranet (**column 7, lines 1-30 and column 6, lines 49-54**).

With respect to claim 26, Grasso did not teach, the server, the client and the printer are coupled through an Extranet, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a client, a server, and a printer because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations Intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

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With respect to claim 27, the server comprises an Internet world-wide-web server
(column 2, lines 54-64).

With respect to claim 28, Grasso did not explicitly teach, the server comprises an Intranet world-wide-web server, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made and in view of Grasso's teaching of the Internet and Intranet (as taught in the background section, column 3, lines 2-9) because the Intranet uses Internet protocols, tools, and applications within a corporate environment. Intranet applications as they evolve, will become information-centric solutions to corporate business problems with business applications web servers.

With respect to claim 29, Grasso did not teach, the server comprises an Extranet World-Wide-Web server, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web server because an Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet allows customers and suppliers to gain limited access to an organizations Intranet which enhances the speed and efficiency of their business relationship.

With respect to claims 30, 42, and 49, the authoring program runs on the client in an Internet world-wide-web browser program (column 3, lines 10-31).

With respect to claim 31, the browser program is selected from the group essentially comprising Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer (column 27, lines 22-34 and column 24, lines 36-46).

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With respect to claims 32, 43, and 50, the authoring program runs on the client in an Intranet world-wide-web browser program (**column 3, lines 10-31**).

With respect to claim 33, 44, and 51, Grasso did not teach, the authoring program runs on the client in an Extranet world-wide-web browser program, but it would have been to one having ordinary skill in the art of Extranets at the time the invention was made to have a world-wide-web browser because the client application enables a user to view HTML documents on the Extranet when it communicates properly with the Intranet.

With respect to claims 39 and 45, a processor (**column 6, lines 30-31**), a computer-readable medium (**column 6, lines 33-35**), and a communications device (**column 6, lines 44-49**). Grasso did not teach, an operating environment program executed by the processor from the medium or an authoring program downloaded from a server through a communications device ... and the authoring program being used to create a document ..., but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of downloading programs and document creation at the time the invention was made to execute the downloaded program from a server and upload a created document to the server because when a user creates an Internet or Intranet document the document is downloaded and then the document is uploaded or sent to the server to transfer a copy of the document to the client and translate the document into a format to be printed.

With respect to claims 40, 47, ~~50~~, and 54, the computer-readable medium is selected from a group comprising memory and a nonvolatile storage medium (**column 6, line 30, lines 33-35 and line 60**).

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With respect to claims 41, 48, and 55, the communications device is selected from a group comprising a modem and a network card (**column 6, lines 35-37**).

With respect to claim 46, an authoring program to create a document ... (**column 25, lines 25-44**).

With respect to claim 56, a computer program stored on a computer-readable medium for downloading to a client from a server computer ... (**column 6, lines 33-35**), and creating a document template ... (**column 29, lines 11-20**). Grasso did not teach, uploading to the server through a communications device ..., but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of uploading a document to a server for translation and submitting the document to a printer at the time the invention was made to have the translation in prepress format and to upload the document through a communications device because in order for an internet user to print a document it should be in a format that is recognized by the printer and should be uploaded through a modem or a network card to connected to the network.

With respect to claim 57, means downloadable to a client computer for creating a document template ... (**column 29, lines 21-36**) and means for translating the document to a suitable prepress format (**column 12, lines 56-67**). Grasso did not teach sending the document to a printer through a communications device of the server, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of a printer receiving the document at the time the invention was made to have the translation in prepress format and to send the document through a communications device to the server because in order for a user to print a document it should be

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in a format that is recognized by the printer and the automated distribution feeds to other servers running remotely.

With respect to claim 58, sending log-on information regarding a user ... (**column 25, lines 14-24**), authenticating the user at a server (**column 2, lines 38-45**), using the authoring program at the client ... (**column 25, lines 25-44**), translating the document from an internal format ... (**column 15, lines 62-67 and column 26, lines 48-60**), and sending the document in a different format ... (**column 13, lines 9-14**). Grasso did not teach, saving the document in an internal format ..., but it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of saving a document at the time the invention was made to have a prepress format for printing because it is easier for the user to save the document and send the document to the printer when it is translated from a programming instruction format to a printer ready format.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Ferguson (5,825,986) taught determining ink requirements.

Silverbrook (6,020,894) taught a desktop publishing system with zoom ratios such as 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, and 4:1, PostScript, and JPEG.

Sperry et al (5,995,723) taught a network printing system and PostScript.

Smith et al (5,790,790) taught electronic document publishing.

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INQUIRIES

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Ms. Ella Colbert whose telephone number is (703) 308-7064. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. EST. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu, can be reached on (703)305-4393.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703)308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry).

Or:

(703)308-5403 (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

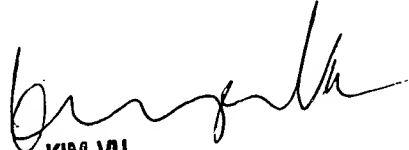
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding
should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-9600.

Colbert

December 1, 2000


KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100